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negro; extreme liberty without the control of the white man brings him back almost to the ancestral savagery. The negro kills with little or no premeditation; is sure to obey the sexual appetite; is seldom guilty of infanticide or any atrocious suppression of descendants. The negro is very tolerant, has few needs which oblige him to struggle; is contented, if he can be lazy.

The Hindoos are isolated from the Creoles, but not in castes; their offences show a certain degenerative refinement in motive or execution; they will not submit to tyranny of masters; debauch, adultery and jealous rivalries involve them in their worst offences; they learn skill and foresight, and are almost professionals in crime. Creolian and Hindoo criminalities conserve their own ethnic and sociological characteristics. The author concludes this study in criminal ethnography by giving a detailed enumeration of measurements and observations to be made in the anthropological study (properly speaking) of colonial criminality.

*De la Criminalité en France et en Italie; étude médico-légale.* DR. ALBERT BOURNET. Paris, 1884. pp. 153.

The author is a pupil of Lacassagne. The book is important as treating of the statistical criminology of France and Italy. The following are some of the general conclusions:—

1. In France criminality has more than tripled; this increase is due especially to the modifications of legislation; crimes against the person have varied little, but rather increased than diminished. Corsica, where crimes are still very frequent, is a veritable disturbing element. Crimes against property are diminishing.

2. In Italy crimes of blood are three times more numerous than in France, and murder is six times as frequent.

3. Assassination is on the increase in France, while in Italy it is diminishing; yet it remains twice as frequent as in France.

4. There is a notable diminution in poisonings in both countries, the number being the same in the two countries.

5. Violations and crimes against chastity are infinitely less frequent in Italy. In France these crimes are increasing at a frightful rate, especially among children.

5. In France infanticide is twice as frequent as in Italy; while parricide is twice as frequent in Italy as in France. Abortion is about the same in both countries.

7. In France and Italy the law of antagonism between suicides and crimes of blood is manifest; in France suicide has been constantly increasing, especially in the army, where it has doubled within the last ten years.

*Ueber die Körperlichen und geistigen Eigenthümlichkeiten der Verbrecher.* DR. v. HÖLDER. Archiv für Anthropologie, Januar, 1889.

The writer gives a short survey of facts taken from his varied and extensive experience as guardian of the insane and administrator of penal justice and prisons. His craniological remarks and his distinctions between insanity and criminality are especially valuable.

Though many characteristics are common to the insane and criminal, one is not justified in doing away with freedom of will; for criminals are not sick, like the insane. It is impossible from cranial asymmetries to conclude as to psychical characteristics. Physical signs of degeneration indicate nothing further than the presence of a tendency to psychical degeneration. It is scarcely a pardonable error to consider every man with these characteristics as a predestined criminal, as some of the Italian school would do (Garofalo).

The great influence of occupation, education, poverty, rough-handling and misery is self-evident. In such cases, where the tendency has